Utah Rare Plant Guide

Species by County

Summit

Artemisia norvegica *var. piceetorum*

CHECK: https://wildflowersearch.org/search?name=Artemisia+norvegica

And https://www.alamy.com/stock-photo/artemisia-norvegica.html?sortBy=relevant

from: https://www.americansouthwest.net/plants/wildflowers/artemisia-norvegica.html

Artemisia Norvegica, Alpine SagewortPlants > Wildflowers > Asteraceae >

Artemisia Norvegica

Developing flowerheads of artemisia norvegica - Arrastra Basin Trail, San Juan Mountains, Colorado

Common name:

Alpine sagewort

Family:

Aster (Asteraceae)

Scientific name:

Artemisia norvegica

Main flower color:

Yellow

Range:

California, Washington, and the central and northern Rocky Mountains

Height:

Between 10 and 24 inches

Habitat:

Forests and hillsides; generally moist locations, from sea level to 12,500 feet

Leaves:

Up to 3 inches long, pinnately divided up to 3 times into linear lobes

Season:

July to September

Artemisia norvegica is most easily identified by the phyllaries that enclose the small, globular flowerheads - they are relatively broad, ovate in shape, bright green in color, and have quite wide, brown or black margins. Flowerheads are about a third of an inch in diameter, and contain tightly packed yellow or reddish disc florets, of which some (6 to 12) produce only pistils, while the majority (50 to 70) produce both pistils and stamens. Flowerheads are usually nodding when mature, and are arranged in an elongated, generally unbranched cluster at the top of the stem.

Plants have one, two or three stems, usually attaining a height of about one foot. Stems may be

green or red, hairless or sparsely covered by short, flattened hairs. A few leaves grow on the stems but most are at the base, and they also may have a fine hair covering. Leaves are divided into short (up to a third of an inch), linear lobes. Most US specimens of artemisia norvegica are the saxatilis subspecies, which has wider flowerheads.

Basal leaves

Botrychium crenulatum

Check
https://www.fs.usda.gov/wildflowers/regions/intermountain/news/botrychiums.shtml

https://wildflowersearch.org/search?oldstate=bloom%3AIgnore%3Bname%3AArtemisia+norvegica%3B&buttonName=none&hab=&Elev=&Submit=Submit+Values&PlantName=Botrychium+crenulatum

Botrychium crenulatum or “Scalloped Moonwort”

Corydalis caseana

Check: https://www.alamy.com/stock-photo/Corydalis-caseana.html?sortBy=relevant

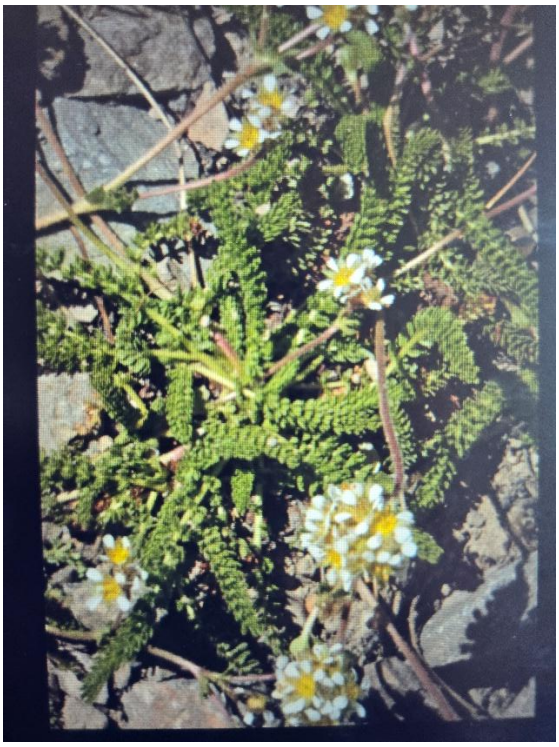
https://wildflowersearch.org/search?oldstate=bloom%3AIgnore%3Bname%3ABotrychium+crenulatum%3B&buttonName=none&hab=&Elev=&Submit=Submit+Values&PlantName=Corydalis+caseana

https://www.wildflower.org/plants/search.php?search_field=Sierra+Fumewort&family=Acanthaceae&newsearch=true&demo=

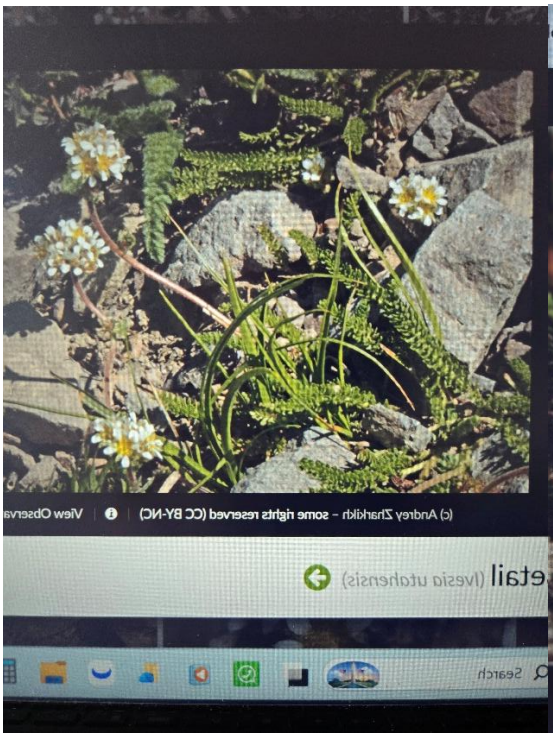
Cordyalis caseana or “Sierra Fumewort”

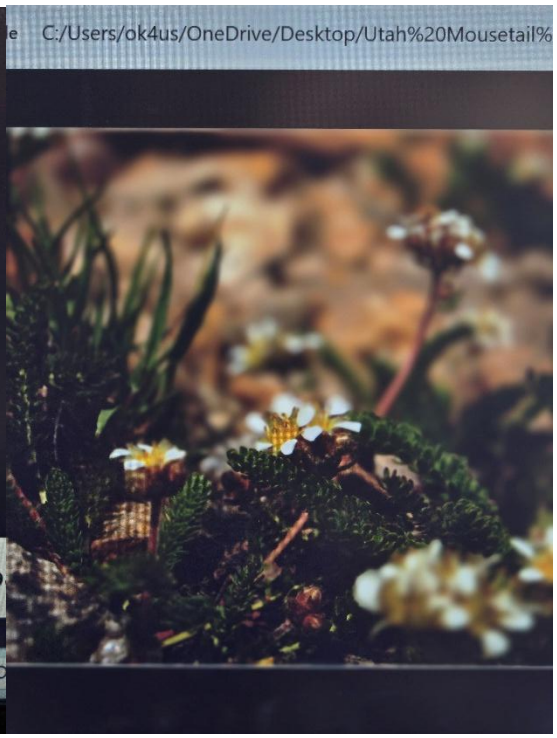
Ivesia utahensis

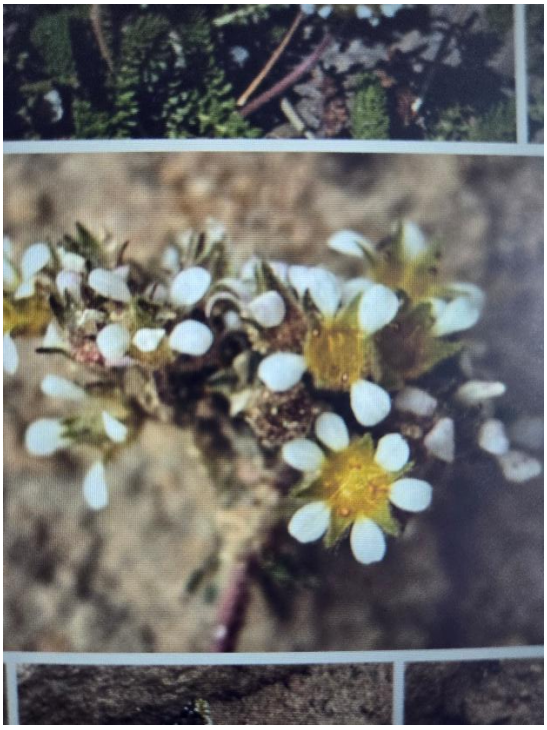
https://www.inaturalist.org/taxa/164203-Ivesia-utahensis



Ivesia utahensis or “Utah Mousetail”







Ivesia utahensis or “Utah Mousetail”

Papaver radicatum *var. pygmaeum*

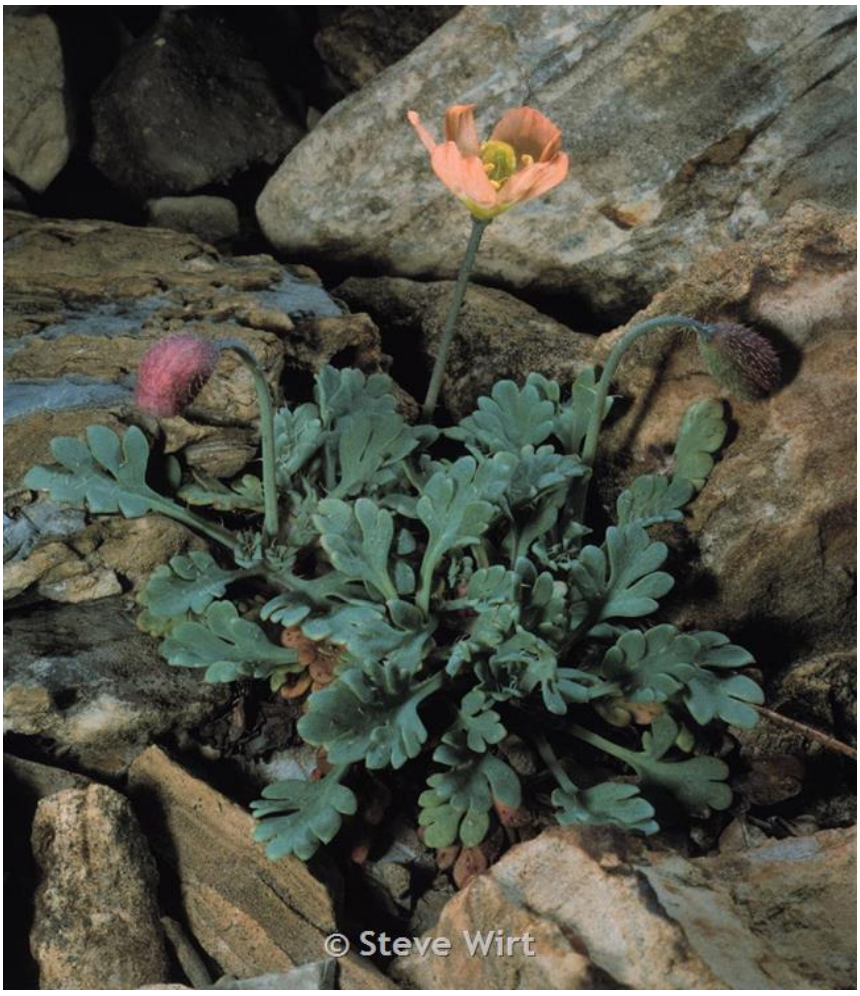
from: https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=para11

A low, tufted, brownish-hairy plant bearing 1 bowl-shaped flower with 4 pale yellow or white petals atop each stalk.

Alpine Poppy was only recently named, after completion of a study of all poppies from northern Canada and high in the Rocky Mountains. The **smaller Pygmy Poppy (*P. pygmaeum*)**, 1 1/4-2 1/2 inches (3-6.5 cm) tall, **with pale salmon petals** 1/2-inch (1.5 cm) long, grows at high elevations in southern Alberta and northwestern Montana.

Check https://linnet.geog.ubc.ca/ShowDBImage/gallery.aspx?page=0&specrep=0&latinName=Papaver%20pygmaeum

And https://fieldguide.mt.gov/speciesDetail.aspx?elcode=PDPAP0H0G0



Papaver radicatum *var. pygmaeum* or "Alpine Glacier Poppy"

Papaver pygmaeum or “Alpine Dwarf [Glacier] Poppy”

Parrya rydbergii

from: https://fieldguide.wyndd.org/?species=parrya%20rydbergii

Description

Rydberg's parrya is a glandular, perennial herb with stems up to 20 cm high. The stout, woody rootstalk is branched and covered by old leaf bases. Leaves are mostly basal and have oblanceolate, entire to coarsely toothed, stalked blades 5-25 mm wide. The flowers have four pink to lavender (sometimes white) petals and four purple glandular or glabrous sepals, and are arranged in a raceme. The oblong, flattened fruits are usually over 2 cm long and constricted between the seeds (torulose) (Dorn 2001, Al-Shehbaz 2010, Welsh et al. 2008).

Similar Species

The fruits of Parrya superficially resemble pea pods, but can be distinguished by the presence of an internal dividing membrane (replum).

Taxonomy

Rydberg's parrya was treated by E. Hulten (1971) as a subspecies of P. nudicaulis and reduced by R. C. Rollins (1993) to a synonym of that species. It is geographically disjunct from P. nudicaulis and easily distinguished from that nearest relative (Al-Shehbaz 2010).

Phenology

July-early August

Kingdom **Plants** *Plantae*

Division **Flowering Plants** *Anthophyta*

Class **Dicots** *Dicotyledoneae*

Order **Mustards, Bee Plants, Meadowfoams** *Brassicales*

Family **Mustards, Cresses** *Brassicaceae*

Species **Rydberg's parrya** *Parrya rydbergii*

Parrya rydbergii or "Rydberg's parrya"

Potentilla pensylvanica *var. paucijuga*

from:
https://www.swcoloradowildflowers.com/Yellow%20Enlarged%20Photo%20Pages/potentilla%20pensylvanica.htm

Potentilla pensylvanica or "Pennsylvania Cinquefoil" [this is NOT *paucijuga*]

Wasatch

Angelica wheeleri

Botrychium crenulatum

Chrysothamnus nauseosus *var. psilocarpus*

Corydalis caseana

Erigeron garrettii

Festuca dasyclada

Ivesia utahensis

Jamesia americana *var. macrocalyx*

Lepidium montanum *var. alpinum*

Physaria garrettii

Physaria stylosa

Spiranthes diluvialis

Townsendia montana *var. caelilinensis*